

ALLIES AGAIN IN TOUCH WITH GERMANS; FRENCH GAIN ADVANTAGE IN SMALL FIGHT

WILSON DECLARES HIS INTENTION OF "STAYING ON JOB"

Announces He Will Not Make Speaking Tour During Coming Campaign.

CORRESPONDENCE MADE PUBLIC AT WHITE HOUSE

Writes Letter to Chairman of Democratic Congressional Committee.

THESE DAYS BIG FOR DESTINY

Wants Congress to Remain and Do Work of Necessary and Pressing Service.

WASHINGTON, September 6.—President Wilson to-day announced he would not make a speaking tour during the coming campaign. He declared his intention of "staying on the job" because of the "unlooked-for international situation."

The President made known his intentions in a letter to Representative Thomas of Michigan, chairman of the Democratic Congressional Committee, who had written asking whether he would make a speaking campaign this fall. The correspondence was made public at the White House to-day. "America is greater than any party," the President wrote. "America cannot properly be served by any man for a moment measures his interest against her advantage. The time has come for great things. These are days big for destiny for the United States as for the other nations of the world. A little wisdom, a little courage, a little self-forgetful devotion may under God turn that destiny this way or that. Great hearts, great natures, will respond. Even little men will rejoice and contribute and guide, and set an heroic example. Parties will fare well enough without nursing, if the men who make them up and the men who lead them forget themselves to serve a cause, and set their feet forward on the path of liberty and peace."

Despite his determination to make no speeches, Mr. Wilson said the occasion as an opportunity offers to state and perhaps restate to the country in the clearest and most convincing manner I can command the things which the Democratic party has attempted to do.

ASKS CONGRESS TO STAY TO DO PRESSING SERVICE.—The President asked Congress to remain to do its work of necessary and pressing service and bring it to a successful conclusion.

He said, however, that he saw nothing to keep Congress in session after the emergency work was finished.

The President's letter follows: "White House, September 4, 1914. "Dear Mr. Thomas:—

I have read your letter of September 1 with a great appreciation of its importance. It appeals to me as the leader of the party now in power with peculiar force and interest. The session of Congress is an extraordinary session of Congress in its history, which has, I venture to say, been more fruitful in important legislation of permanent use than any other session in the history of the active public men of our generation. A great constructive program has been carried through, which the country long has waited and has been carried through with the approval and support of judicious men of all parties; and we have abundant reason to congratulate ourselves on the record which has been made during the busy seventeen months we have devoted to our great legislative task. Certainly in ordinary circumstances, if we were free to disengage ourselves for the purpose, we would be warranted in directing our energies to a great campaign in support of an appeal to the country to give us the encouragement of its indorsement at the autumn elections.

"We could go to the country with a very sincere appeal, in which there need be no pretense or boast of any kind, but a plain statement of things actually accepted, which ought to be, and I think would be entirely convincing. It is a record which shows us at peace with all the world; the questions which plagued business with doubt and uncertainty and irresponsibility criticism out of the way, thoughtfully settled and disposed of; the apparent antagonism between government and business cleared away, and brought to an end with the plain reconciliation accomplished; the path for sure-footed adjustment clear ahead of us; prosperity certain to come by means which all can approve and applaud.

TO LOOK FORWARD TO.—Moreover, there is a program of another kind ahead of us to which it is inspiring to look forward—a program free from debate, except as to the best means by which to accomplish what all desire, the great questions immediately ahead of us are the building up of our merchant marine, with all that means in development and diversification of our foreign commerce, and the systematic conservation and economic use of our national resources, subjects much talked about, but little acted upon.

There are other pieces of constructive legislation waiting to be done, to which we could turn without any controversy, except as I have said, as to the best ways of doing them. "I believe that ways can be found to do these things readily enough if the country will give us its generous support and trust us to do them; and it

(Continued on Sixth Page.)



DISCOVER NO INSTANCES OF GERMAN ATROCITIES

Four Well-Known American Newspaper Men Unable to Confirm Rumors.

SPEND TWO WEEKS WITH ARMY

Everywhere, They Declare, Kaiser's Men Pay for Purchases and Respect Property Rights, and Accord Civilians Every Consideration.

NEW YORK, September 6.—The Associated Press has received by wireless from Berlin a message from four well-known American newspaper men in war zone, in which they declare they have found no instances of alleged German atrocities. They spent two weeks with and accompanied the troops upward of 100 miles, and are unable to report a single instance unprovoked, nor could they confirm rumors of mistreatment of prisoners or of non-combatants.

The authors of the message originally were assigned to Brussels, and when that city was taken they were returned to Aix-la-Chapelle, from where they have been endeavoring to reach London. The telegram was sent from Aix-la-Chapelle to Berlin by transmission, was partly mutilated by interference, and certain words are missing, but the text has been given clearly that intended by the authors. "In spirit we unite in rendering (six) German atrocities groundless, as far as we are able to, after spending two weeks with and accompanying the troops upward of 100 miles, we are unable to report a single instance unprovoked. We also are unable to confirm rumors of mistreatment of prisoners or of non-combatants with the German columns. This is true of Louvain, Brussels, Luneville and Nantes, while in Prussian hands. We visited Chateau Soldre, Salmure and Beaumont without substantiating a single wanton brutality. Numerous investigated rumors proved groundless. Everywhere we saw German soldiers paying for purchases and respecting property rights, as well as according civilians every consideration.

QUEEN MARY AIDS WOMEN

Starts Fund to Provide Work for Those Driven Out of Employment. LONDON, August 5.—Besides the Prince of Wales fund for the relief of the dependents of soldiers, other funds are being raised for those who have been thrown out of work through the war.

OPERATIONS OF BRITISH FORCES DURING WEEK

General Survey in Long Statement Issued by Official Press Bureau.

NO GREAT TRIAL OF STRENGTH

But There Have Been Battles in Various Parts of Immense Front Which, in Other Wars, Would Be Considered of First Magnitude.

[Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.] LONDON, September 6.—The Official Press Bureau this afternoon issued a long statement comprising a general survey of the operations during the week just ended, in which the British expeditionary forces took part. According to this statement while there has been no great trial of strength between the opposing armies, there have been battles in various parts of the immense front which, in other wars would be considered operations of the first magnitude. In the present struggle, they are deemed merely incidents in the strategic withdrawal and contraction of the allied forces, as these moves were necessitated by the initial shock on the frontier, and by the enormous strength which the Germans have thrown into the Western theatre of war. The statement says: "While suffering heavily through their numerical weakness, the British expeditionary force has continued with the general movement of the French forces, and has acted in harmony with the strategic conceptions of the French general staff, since the battle at General on August 16, where the British troops successfully guarded the left flank of the whole line of the French armies from a deadly turning attack which was supported by an enormous force.

The seventh French army has come into operation on our left and this, in conjunction with the fifth army on our right, has taken a great part of the strain and pressure from our men.

FRENCH FORCES GAIN DECIDED SUCCESS

"The fifth French army on August 15 advanced from the line of the Oise River to meet the German forward movement. A considerable battle developed south of Guise. The French forces gained a solid and marked success driving back in disorder and with heavy loss three German army corps, the Tenth Guards and a reserve corps. It is believed the commander of the Tenth German Corps was among the killed.

BY SIXTY CARDINALS

SIXTY cardinals preceded the Pope, all magnificently robed, their vivid silks contrasting with the Pope's gown. Leading the procession was the Pope's chaplain, whose honor it was to bear the triple crown. When the Pontiff ascended the throne, the ceremony of the coronation began. He was clad with the golden symbols of his high office. Prayers for his long life and the religious triumph of his Pontificate were offered. Then a cardinal bearing the pontifical pallium, emerged from the crowd of cardinals, and the pallium was placed around the Pope's shoulders. He bowed reverently, and it was fastened with three priceless jeweled pins. Mass was celebrated, then followed the rite of kissing the Pope, the officiating cardinal kissing him upon the cheek and chin. The Pope returned to his throne, and received the cardinal's homage, in sign of which they kissed his hand and foot. The climax of the ceremony was reached when the Pope, his ascetic face flushed by exertion, surrounded by the sacred college, chanted Palestrina's "Corona Aurea," while the famous Sistine chapel choir broke into a song of triumph.

CORONATION OF NEW POPE IMPOSING IN SOLEMNITY

Ceremony Held in Sistine Chapel to Avoid Pomp During Progress of War.

SCENE IS VERY STRIKING ONE

Later in Day Pope Benedict Receives Successfully in Private Audience Cardinals Gibbons, Farley and O'Connell, Who Present Friends.

[Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.] ROME, September 6.—Pope Benedict XV. was crowned with the triple tiara in the Sistine Chapel of the Vatican to-day, which was used for the occasion to avoid pomp during the war. All the solemnity and pomp that the church proudly gives to an occasion so supreme attended the ceremony. Yet to demonstrate the abhorrence of the Holy See to the war, the number of the audience at the coronation was restricted. The pontifical court members of the Roman aristocracy, and the family of the Pontiff, recently Cardinal Archbishop of Bologna, were present. The entire armed corps of the Holy See saluted the passage of the procession, which was formed in the Pope's apartments, and then proceeded to the Pauline Chapel, where the adoration of the Holy Sacrament was celebrated. In the procession were high dignitaries of the papal court, patriarchs, archbishops and Oriental bishops. From the Pauline Chapel, the procession moved to the Sistine Chapel, where mass was said. All bent as the Pope, seated in the sedia gestatoria, was carried in the splendid and roomy chapel. His austere face was solemn, but benign. He was robed in white and wore a heavy mitre of gold. Over his head eight especially favored nobles held a canopy. They carried the famous ostrich feather fans, with peacock feather tips, that lent an Oriental tone to the ceremony. The noble guard, in new uniforms and bearing naked swords, attended His Holiness.

GERMANS AND AUSTRIANS EXPELLED FROM EGYPT

Their Consular Officers Ordered by British Authorities to Leave Immediately.

ROUMANIA TO FOLLOW ITALY

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Roumania has announced officially that it she abandons her position of neutrality it will be to follow the course taken by Italy.

Great Britain has informed the United States that she would look with favor on the sending of American warships to Turkish ports to care for Christians in case there was a Mohammedan uprising against the Turks.

These developments in the highly critical situation brought about by the feeling of the triple entente that Turkey is certain to join the conflict on the side of Germany and Austria, were conveyed to-day in official dispatches to the United States government.

Great Britain's expulsion of German and Austrian consular officers was taken here to mean that she had determined to put an end to pro-German propaganda, which she believes these consular officials have been circulating.

The affairs of Egypt, a semi-sovereign state, under the suzerainty of the Sultan, have been virtually administered by Great Britain ever since the bombardment of Alexandria and the suppression of the Arabic insurrection twenty-two years ago. The natives now have lost their aversion, however, for the intruders, and Britain believes Germany has been busy for a decade fomenting anti-English feeling. Words of the Sultan's friendliness of late to Germany and Austria is believed by British officials to have been spread to the natives, but to the Catholic sentiment of the natives, but their religious feelings.

GERMAN PROPAGANDA INCITING MOHAMMEDANS.—France, in her communications with the American government has openly expressed her indignation at the pro-German propaganda in Egypt, and has urged Mohammedan uprisings, not only in Egypt, but in India and Turkey.

The intimation from Great Britain that she would be pleased to see American warships in Turkish ports is in line with what France informed the United States two weeks ago. Both nations have stated that they feared a general Mohammedan uprising against Christians. They feared to send warships, lest the move be misinterpreted.

While the cruiser North Carolina has been sent on a mission of relief, it generally is understood she will rendezvous in Eastern Mediterranean waters for salutary effect of her presence. There even is talk of sending the Tennessee to Egypt.

Great Britain is apprehensive, it is understood, about the possible insurrection against her ruler in Egypt. It is in sympathy with Germany and Austria. He is closely related by blood to the reigning house of Turkey.

Whether Turkey will join the conflict may depend finally on the attitude of the Balkan States and Italy.

The announcement by Roumania of her intention to follow Italy was regarded as meaning that both countries would ally with Great Britain, France and Russia.

Turkey has felt certain that Bulgaria would fight with her, but the announcement by Roumania, it is thought, would effect a change.

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Start of Determined Attempt to Overrun Russian Poland by Way of Vistula River Valley.

MEETS FIRST OPPOSITION

Move on Part of Kaiser's Forces Believed to Be Desperate Effort to Counterbalance Great Russian Victories Over Austrians.

[Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.] LONDON, September 6.—In a desperate effort to counterbalance the great victories of the Russians over the main Austrian army in Galicia, Germany has started a force over the Russian border with Warsaw as its apparent objective.

Supported by a great armored train, this force met its first opposition at Wloclawek, a small town ten miles within the Russian frontier, according to late dispatches arriving here. It is stated that the city was subjected to a severe bombardment, after which the invading force was beaten off by Russian artillery which was hurried to the threatened point.

In this movement of the Kaiser's eastern regions is seen the start of a determined attempt to overrun Russian Poland by way of the Vistula River Valley. Warsaw, the capital, ninety miles east of Wloclawek, is most heavily fortified, and should the Germans succeed in penetrating there, is expected to withstand a lengthy siege.

That the invaders will not be permitted to reach Warsaw without a decisive battle is a foregone conclusion, however. With the main Austrian army in full retreat, after its disastrous reverse in the neighborhood of Lemberg, Russian strategists depend upon their army corps to be more than sufficient to continue the pursuit, prevent a junction with the German reinforcements, and to occupy and hold points of value in the territory thrown open by the result of Lemberg.

There remain twenty army corps—50,000 men—these are to be flung toward Berlin, along the road now opened up.

The Russian army of invasion is swiftly reaping the harvest of its victories. Provisions in the district of Cernowitz, which was occupied without resistance, according to today's dispatches, this would indicate that Austrian opposition north of the Carpathian mountains has been almost entirely stamped out.

Of almost as great importance as the military successes of the Czar's forces is the information from reliable sources that the inhabitants of Bukovina, the district in which Cernowitz is situated, have joined the Russians in large numbers. This bears out the frequent reports that the people nominally under Austrian rule are in sympathy with the Slav cause. It is regarded as the first concrete evidence of the long expected dissolution of the Austrian Hungarian empire.

The Russians have changed the name of Lemberg to Lvov, and will use it as a base in future operations in Galicia. It is estimated the Russians seized a year's provisions in the district.

A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph reports that a German aviator was captured near Zwolen in the Russian Provinces of Radom. While scouting 150 miles from German territory, his machine was brought to the earth by a well-aimed shell.

CLASH REPORTED WHILE ON ADVANCE TO RIVER OURCO

Germans Covering Movement of Main Body Offer Small Resistance.

MAUBEUGE CONTINUES HEROIC RESISTANCE

Nine Neutral Merchant Ships Destroyed by Mines in North Sea.

LIST OF BRITISH CASUALTIES

Russians Describe Strong Offensive Movement Against the Austrians.

Late Developments in War Situation

The allied armies defending the roads to Paris again have come into contact with the German right wing on the banks of the River Grand Morin, which runs east and west, somewhat south of the Paris line.

An official statement issued by the French War Office says the allies' advance troops came into touch with the German forces, which seem to be covering the River Ourcq towards the southwest, the movement of the main body of the German right wing, and a small engagement resulted in an advantage to the French.

The towns of Maubeuge, where it is reported French troops are assisting the French garrison, is said still to be resisting German assault.

From Berlin, by way of Amsterdam, comes a report that the Germans are attacking the forts at Nancy, and that Emperor William and the general staff are watching the operations.

The British official War Information Bureau has issued a long general survey of the front, speaks highly of the spirit of the British soldiers and their achievements. It declares that, while the British losses are heavy, they are not one-third of the losses of the German troops on the German front. The statement closes with a call for more men.

Berlin reports that 3,000 British prisoners have reached Doheln.

A bombardment has begun of the fortifications at Cattaro, an Austro-Hungarian seaport by the French fleet, and a German fleet of 1,000. If the Montenegrin troops are defeated, the Austrians at Boljaitz, in Herzegovina.

England is calling out 150 recruits and in this way will add 250,000 men to her forces within a few months.

The German Reichstag, represented by members of all parties, has voted its full support to whatever measures the Minister of Marine deems necessary. Appropriations will be made for the replacement of ships lost, and to carry out the program of construction already arranged.

A British steamer of the Wilson Line, with hundreds of passengers aboard, has foundered in the North Sea, after striking a mine. Most of those aboard were saved.

Russian official announcements describe a strong offensive movement against the Austrians on September 4. The Russian Tenth Army Regiment of infantry surrendered, 1,000 men being taken. German troops, unrelenting to the aid of the Austrians, attacked, but the result of these operations has not been made known.

A German official statement says the allied troops are in retreat before the German forces, and that the German troops are pursuing them. It adds that in the eastern theatre of war, the Austrian attack on Lublin continues, and that the Austrians are engaged in dispersing the Russians.

Late advice say train service between Paris and Liege has been suspended.

PARIS, September 6 (3:15 P. M.).—The official communication issued to-day says: "The advanced lines of the allies for the defense of Paris came into contact yesterday with the right wing of the Germans, who appeared in a covering movement in strong force on our right, advancing towards the southeast. A short engagement resulted to the advantage of the allies."

The police surprised three individuals who were exchanging illuminated signals from the banks of the Seine to a quarter of Paris. They found in a secret house in Bellevue a man who formerly was an interpreter in a Paris hotel. In his pocket was an order for safe conduct, issued to him by the German staff in Belgium. The two other spies who were operating with this man escaped.

A Havas dispatch from Petrograd says the official journal there publishes a long list of alleged atrocities committed by Germans on Russians who were in Germany when war was declared. Following the list, this is added: "After the communication of these facts, public opinion in all civilized countries will not fail to condemn Ger-

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President Attends Church. [Special to The Times-Dispatch.] WASHINGTON, September 6.—President Wilson attended church to-day for the first time since Mrs. Wilson's death. The President was accompanied by his cousin, Miss Lucy Smith, of New Orleans. Later in the afternoon he motored into the country.